FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ETHIOPIA

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SAUDI ARABIA FOR AIDING SOMALIA

LD2615l0Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 26 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] A spokesman of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance today said: The active involvement of the imperialist-orchestrated conspiracy in an attempt to dismember Ethiopia and violate its national unity by the reactionary Arab camp has been further exposed by Saudi Arabia's latest plan for abetting and encouraging the fascist Siad Barre's expansionist adventurism.

The spokesman was commenting on a report from Kuwait to the effect that Saudi Arabia had drawn up a detailed program for collective Arab action to help Somalia in the war with Ethiopia. The Kuwait daily AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM quoted diplomatic sources in the [words indistinct] as saying that several states have agreed to give the requested aid, the report said. The plan was put to leaders in Iraq, Syria, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman earlier this month by Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-'Aziz.

MENGISTU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO PRAGUE TELEVISION

LD2810l2Y Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Feb 28, CETEKA--At the beginning the Somali invasion on the eastern front was to take advantage of the class struggle going on in Ethiopia and the anti-unity campaign being carried out in northern Ethiopia by separatist and anti-people elements in the Eritrean region which follow the imperialist lead and goal, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) Mengistu Haile Mariam told Czechoslovak television.

Answering questions of Czechoslovak correspondent Eugen Tohyn, he said: It is now some seven months since the forces of aggression of Somalia violated our borders and invaded our territory through the eastern part of our country. It is to be recalled that the forces of invasion of Somalia, which had penetrated as far as 700 kms inside Ethiopia's internationally recognized legal boundary, have up to the recent past been carrying out illegal acts around the heavily populated cities of Diredawa and Harar. Today, however, thanks to the resolute struggle being waged by the regular forces of Ethiopia in concern and collaboration with the forces drawn from the farmers, workers, as well as from the various patriotic segments of the society at large, rallying under the motto of "revolutionary motherland or death" the fighting which has been raging in these crucial areas has now been pushed to the Ogaden lowlands. This effort is directed towards repulsing the enemy from Ethiopian territory.

The invading forces do not face any brighter prospects today. Whether it likes it or not, Somalia's machinery of invasion will be forced out of Ethiopia, he said.

In the interview, Mengistu Haile Mariam stated that unless the efforts being made by imperialist countries and the attempt of their likes to widen the scope of the war, it is certain that the invading forces of Somalia will be compelled to leave Ethiopian territory. [sentence as received] Their withdrawal is the guarantee for ensuring peace and stability in this region. Other than that, whatever else is done will only contribute to further loss of human lives, immense damage and the endangering of peace in the Horn of Africa. He said he did not believe that the war could lead to anything positive, which is not just his personal belief but that of the vast majority of Ethiopian people.

Answering another question of the correspondent, Mengistu Mariam said that at no time since its independence has Somalia respected the territorial integrity of its neighbours. Its declared policy of expansionism under the motto of "greater Somalia" continues to be pursued through the use of armed force. Ethiopia, on the other hand, has made it repeatedly and unambiguously clear that it has no intention of claiming the territory of others or allowing territorial expansionism at its expense.

Answering a question under which conditions the Ethiopian Government would be ready and willing to consider negotiations with the Mogadiscio government, Mengistu Mariam said that the problem was created by the reckless adventurism of Siad Barre and imperialist circles which abet and encourage his expansionist policy, and that Ethiopia reaffirms its resolve not to enter into any dialogue with the Mogadiscio regime unless and until such time as the invading troops are totally and unconditionally withdrawn from Ethiopian territory.

Any consideration of holding talks with the Somalia regime on matters pertaining to peaceful and neighbourly co-existence between the two countries are conditional to acknowledgement of this basic fact. Somalia must renounce territorial claims on neighbouring countries and put an immediate stop to the brazen war of aggression resulting in destruction of life and property to the detriment of the oppressed masses in the region. No question of negotiation based on Somalia's expansionist claims and war of aggression will be accepted on our part.

On Ethiopian relations with socialist countries he said: We [word indistinct] the popular revolution because we are committed to assuring and enhancing equality, justice, peace and economic welfare of all people of Ethiopia.

The sympathy and support given to Ethiopia's class struggle and popular revolution by the socialist community of nations has been both satisfactory and inspiring. Our struggle will continue and emerge victorious over its enemies and also set an example to neighbouring oppressed masses so long as it enjoys the active support of socialist and genuinely peace-loving peoples of the socialist camp and other progressive nations, Mengistu Mariam said at the end of the interview for Czechoslovak television.

ADDIS ABABA CITES EVIDENCE OF UNREST IN SOMALI ARMY

LD2815447 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] There is concrete evidence that there is a conflict between those Somali senior officials who support the invasion of Ethiopia and those opposed to it. The evidence indicates that whereas Siad Barre and his associates are eager to continue the war against the Ethiopian revolution and unity, the other group are demanding that the war be halted immediately inasmuch as it imperils the existence of the Somali people and the area.

The evidence also indicates that although Siad Barre and his associates realize that it would be difficult for the Somali forces who have been forced to invade Ethiopian territory to stay there any longer, Barre wants the war to continue until his soldiers are wiped out, because he fears that if he withdraws them from Ethiopian territory they might turn against him and threaten to overthrow him. The evidence also indicates a potential political upheaval in Somalia arising out of the conflict between Siad Barre and those opposing him and that there will be a political change in Somalia in the near future.

SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO PMAC CITED

LD181552Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 18 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee expressed its solidarity with the struggle waged by the heroic Ethiopian people's armed forces to safeguard Ethiopian unity, existence and revolutionary gains in a telegram sent yesterday on behalf of the Soviet people to the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC].

Moreover, the solidarity committee's message indicated that they are keenly following the bitter struggle waged by the Ethiopian masses to drive the invading Somali troops out of Ethiopia and that the problem created in the Horn of Africa is a threat to peace in the region.

The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee expressed concern over gross imperialist interference and the invasion launched against Ethiopia by the reactionary Mogadiscio regime with the aim of annexing Ethiopian territory and went on to comment that the attempt by imperialist countries and reactionary Arab regimes to internationalize the situation has aggravated the problem. The cable further said that the massive influx of money and arms to Somalia in an attempt to step up the Somali invasion of revolutionary Ethiopia not only aggravates the conflict but may also affect Ethiopia's desire for peace and pointed out that the Soviet people, for their part, clearly understand the Ethiopian Government and people's sincere wish for peace. The cable stated that representatives of countries to which Addis Ababa residents expressed their opposition at a recent mass rally should stop interfering and adhere to the charters of the United Nations and OAU and that peace can be restored only when the invading Somali troops have been totally withdrawn from Ethiopian territory.

ERITREAN OFFICIAL SENDS LETTER TO PRESIDENT CARTER

NC271001Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 27 Feb 78 NC

[Text] Doha, 27 February--In a letter sent to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the central council of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces, expressed the Eritrean people's deep anxiety at the U.S. silence on the Eritrean issue at a time when hundreds of the Eritrean people's sons are being martyred by the Soviet weapons which are pouring into Ethiopia in large quantities as well as by the U.S. weapons which have been pouring into Ethiopia in the past 25 years and which are still pouring into it via Israel.

Sabbe, who is currently on a visit to Doha, affirmed the moral and legal responsibility of the United States for the current war between Eritrea and Ethiopia because of the resolution which the UN General Assembly issued in 1950, a resolution which was drafted and passed with the help of the U.S. delegation. That resolution determined the future of the Eritrean people without a just referendum being held for that purpose.

Sabbe appealed to President Carter to intervene and act to solve the Eritrean problem in a just way on the basis of the Eritrean people's right to self-determination and giving Ethiopia transit facilities at Eritrean seaports in accordance with international agreements.

The Eritrean official asked President Carter to enable a delegation from Eritrea to be present at the UN Security Council when it discusses the Eritrean problem, which is an international and not an Ethiopian problem. He also called for sending a UN fact-finding mission to Eritrea.

SOMALIA

MINISTER SAYS SOMALIA PREPARED TO DEFEND TERRITORY

LD211538Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Somali Information and National Guidance Minister Challe Abdi Kassim Salad Hasan, declared today that the Somali Democratic Republic is generally prepared and has extensively trained to defend its sovereignty. The minister, who was talking to Mr Ali Reza, one of the top newspaper editors in Iran, said the Somali people and government are maintaining vigilance in defending the country's sovereignty and that thousands of people are turning up daily throughout the regions to enlist as volunteers, demanding to be sent to the battlefront.

Challe Abdi Kassim told Mr Ali Reza that the only peaceful solution for the Horn of Africa is to grant the western Somali, Abo and Eritrean liberation fronts their rights and also to withdraw all the troops of the unholy alliance of Russia, Cuba and their lackeys from these territories.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY CAIRO NEWSPAPER

LD281510Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 25 Feb 78 p 6 LD

[Interview granted by Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Barre to AKHBAR AL-YAWM correspondent Nabil Fahmi in Cairo--date unspecified].

[Text] Dr Abdurahman Barre, Somali foreign minister and brother of Somali President Siad Barre, spoke to AKBAR AL-YAWM about the development of events in the Horn of Africa and the role of the Soviet Union in escalating the struggle and the Soviet aim in so doing.

Dr Abdurahman Barre said: The situation in the Horn of Africa is grave and threatens a world war after Ethiopia turned the struggle from a local one into a worldwide one when the Warsaw Pact, headed by the Soviet Union, threw all its weight into the conflict. The role the Soviet Union is playing in escalating the conflict and its participation in the war has become evident to the whole world, particularly after Ethiopia failed to fulfill its role in achieving Soviet ambitions in the area and was defeated at the hands of the Western Somali Liberation Front, which was able to liberate 97 percent of occupied western Somali despite the unlimited support being given to Ethiopia in all fields.

The Warsaw Pact and Cuba entered the battle following the defeat of Ethiopia and each one of them was assigned a role in the current fighting.

The Warsaw Pact, headed by the Soviet Union, undertakes planning, training and manning planes, tanks and rockets. As for Cuba, it is in charge of artillery and its soldiers implement the colonialist Russian plan. Many of them have been taken prisoner and confessed to the objectives of the plan.

Asked about the reasons for the Soviet Union's intervention in the conflict, Dr Barre said: The Soviet Union's aim behind entering the battle on behalf of Ethiopia is to control the western Somalia regime, the Somali Republic, Eritrea, and Djibouti in order to form a red belt around this important strategic area where there is an important international trade route to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and where there are also important sources of energy. The Soviet Union also aims at taking revenge on the Somali Republic which expelled it after its colonialist designs became known and after we refused to be the tool for achieving its ambitions. Under the pretext of friendship and principles which it reiterates, the Soviet Union seeks to impose its influence on the Horn of Africa. Therefore, Somalia decided to abrogate the treaty of friendship with Russia. Consequently, the Soviet Union sought revenge on the Republic of Somalia and is striving to reimpose its influence. This is confirmed by the daily air raids which Russian forces are carrying out against Hargeisa and Berbera, which are inside Somali territory.

By playing this role the Soviet Union, with its lethal weapons, has brought destruction, devastation and instability to the area.

Continuing, Dr Barre said: It is regrettable to say that Europe and the United States have been playing a negative role even though the Soviet colonialist plan is clear and aims at imposing Soviet influence in this strategic area and that threatens the safety and security not only of the African states but also of all the world countries and particularly their economic interests.

He added: It is not in the interest of the Western countries and the United States to give free rein to the Soviet Union to impose its influence on Africa the way it wishes. We are not asking for foreign intervention but for assistance that would enable us to face the Soviet garrison and to stop red infiltration in the area.

Dr Barre added: There is also a role for the African countries to play for his is an African problem. If the Soviet Union and its supporters are trying to create obstacles before a peaceful settlement in the area, the African countries must face this situation.

In 1973 a committee of eight heads of African states was set up under the chairmanship of Liberia and consisting of Sudan, Tanzania, Senegal, Mauritania, Lesotho and Cameroon in an effort to study the problem and propose a solution.

The committee reached a formula which was put to the council of African heads of state. But Ethiopia rejected the proposals relying on Soviet support and aid. Certain efforts are now being made by some African heads of state to prevent the escalation of fighting but the Soviet Union is hampering such efforts.

Referring to the role of Arab countries, the Somali minister said: They must play a role in finding a solution to this problem, particularly as Somalia is an Arab country and a member of the Arab League. Danger not only threatens Somalia but also affects many Arab countries and particularly sources of energy and natural wealth. There are Arab commitments to the liberation movements in western Somalia and Eritrea, as well as to the Somali Republic within the framework of the joint defense pact.

Continuing, Dr Barre said: Despite the recent events and their escalation there is room for a peaceful solution on the basis of a cease-fire, the departure of foreign troops from the area, and the recognition of the rights of people of the western Somalia region. This is the path that could lead to a peaceful solution of the problem and ending this serious conflict.

Concluding, Dr Barre said: The Western Somalia Liberation Front is determined to continue on the path of liberation in order to liberate their territory and obtain the right to self-determination despite Soviet weapons.

MOGADISCIO: ETHIOPIAN FORCES BUILD AIRSTRIP

PA281508Y Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 28 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Mogadiscio, Feb 28 (AFP)--Ethiopian Government forces have built an airstrip near the town of Awash, in the war-torn Ogaden region, as part of a contingency plan for retreat should Somali insurgents threaten the major airport at Diredawa, informed sources said here today.

Awash lies midway between Diredawa, capital of the Harar region, and the main Ethiopian airbase at Debre Zeit, 50 kms (30 miles) southeast of Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile, an aircraft of the Libyan airlines reportedly flew in yesterday to bring back Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre who attended the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Ministerial Council meeting in Tripoli.

The plane took off early today. Its arrival caused surprise since Somali-Libyan relations are cool.

FORMER AMBASSADOR SPEAKS OF RESISTANCE TO SIAD

LD281552Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The former Somali ambassador to Kenya, Mr Haji Hussein Husayn Dualeh, has applied for political asylum in Kenya. This follows his defection toward the end of last month.

Giving a press conference at the Nairobi police headquarters today, Mr Dualeh said [he] had defected, because of his disenchantment with Siad Barre's regime. He charged that most Somalis are disillusioned with President Barre's one-man rule and disclosed that a number of ministers, ambassadors and top civil servants have fled the country and formed a resistance movement, the Somali democratic action plan, to topple President Barre. Mr Dualeh said the movement has organized resistance cells across the country.

The former envoy confirmed that President Barre's regime still nurses expansionist designs against Kenya. He said there is no doubt that Somalia would attack Kenya if she won in the Ogaden.

Mr Dualeh had been conscripted to head a military unit in the Ogaden invasion by President Barre himself. He had objected, but had later agreed for fear of his life. The former envoy said he fell out of favor with President Barre because of his efforts to promote good relations with Kenya. He said his opposition to war as a means of solving any interstate problems also angered President Barre.

He charged further that there were also plans to eliminate him. Mr Dualeh said General Barre has a hand-picked clique of relations who have unleashed suffering on the other side.

Calling on Western countries to desist from arming Somalia, Mr Dualeh emphasized that the supply of arms only helped to prolong the misery that the Somali people are going through. He confirmed that Somali regular forces are fighting in the Ogaden.

The former envoy reported that his family in Nairobi had been evicted from their resident and now have no means of subsistence. He appealed to Kenyan Somalis to identify themselves with rest of the Kenyans and help develop the country. He called on them to be loyal to President Kenyatta and his government.

The Kenya Government would soon make a decision on this matter.

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT NYERERE RESHUFFLES CABINET

LD271854Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] The chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Mwalimu Nyerere, today appointed secretary generals of the party's mass organizations.

Ndugu Alfred Tandau has been appointed secretary general of the Union of Tanzania Workers and and Ndugu Rajabu Heri has been appointed secretary general of the youth organization. The new secretary general for the Union of Tanzania Women is Ndugu Msimu Hassan. The Tanzanian parents association secretary general is Ndugu Athumani Juma Mhina, and secretary general for the Union of Cooperative Societies is Ndugu Daniel (Makemba).

In accordance with the party's constitution, all the appointees will be members of the National Executive Committee.

Following these changes, Mwalimu, as president of the United Republic of Tanzania, has reshuffled his cabinet. He has appointed Ndugu Tandau, formerly minister for works, to be minister without portfolio. Ndugu Tandau has been succeeded by Ndugu Samuel Sitta, who was junior minister for works.

President Nyerere has also appointed Ndugu Daniel (Makemba) to be minister without portfolio. Ndugu (Makemba), who was the junior minister for water, energy and minerals, is being succeeded by Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi, formerly junior minister for health.

Mwalimu has also appointed two members of parliament to be junior ministers. Ndugu (Edgar Maokola Majogo), MP for Nachingwea, becomes junior minister for works, and Ndugu (Gwasa Sebabili), MP for Ngara, becomes junior minister for health.

UGANDA

RWANDAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR STATE VISIT

LD281824Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda has arrived in Uganda for a 4-day state visit. The Rwandese head of state, who was given a red carpet welcome, was met at Entebbe airport by his host, Life President Amin.

Later General Habyarimana introduced to Amin members of his 41-man delegation.

President Amin introduced to his visitor cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries and other high-ranking government and security officials.

President Amin conducted his visitor on a tour of the airport building before proceeding to Lutembe beach in a long motorcade.

AMIN CABLES WALDHEIM OVER U.S., OBOTE ACTIVITIES

LD252100Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 25 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life-President Amin has sent a message to the UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, requesting him to inform the president of the Security Council about the activities of the American Congress, ex-President Obote and other Uganda exiles to disrupt peace and tranquility in East Africa.

Your Excellency, he said, I wish to draw to your attention for your information and necessary action events which are geared towards disrupting peace and tranquility in our region. Yesterday the 24th February, 1978, the BBC broadcast an interview with Dr Obote, the former president. In the interview he said, among other things, that he wants to get rid of me as president of Uganda, the armed forces of Uganda and all the people who are working for the government. This implies that he wants to kill all the people of Uganda who worked very hard to make Uganda what it is today--economically strong, self-reliant and completely independent. The soldiers he wants to kill including myself are the ones who always protected his life and property when he was here. He was ruling by emergency laws in Buganda and detained all his political opponents whom I released when I became president and today we do not have any political detainees.

He hated Baganda and treated them like slaves and killed many of them such (?Akina Kulagu) incidents. That is why today. The Baganda cannot accept him back.

It is only the few politicians whom he has got. Another development which is related to the above is that in the U.S. Congress only 2 days ago, in collaboration with Uganda exiles such as Godfrey Binaisa and Ali Mazrui, who is a Kenyan and former professor of political science at Makerere University, there was a debate where the following suggestions were made: that I must be assassinated; that Uganda must be invaded; that a few people should smuggle arms into Uganda to bring confusion and kill people in Uganda; that arrangements must be made by the U.S.A. to impose a trade embargo on Uganda in order to prevent any imports to or exports from Uganda; in order to do this, that U.S.A. must cooperate with other countries.

At this meeting in Washington there were 10 students from our neighboring countries who strongly opposed any move to invade Uganda from their countries as suggested by the Congress and the Ugandan exiles.

He pointed out that President Amin has done a lot to develop his country in all fields and to unite the people and bring peace in East and Central Africa as well as the whole continent.

Your Excellency will note that Obote's words and the debate at U.S.A. Congress are interrelated and planned. That is why they have come at the same time.

Is it not a shame that while I am working for peace, love, unity and reconciliation, the U.S.A. and Britain, who are founder members of the UN and the so-called champions of human rights are (?planning) invasions, assassinations and the extermination of the innocent people in Uganda?

Is this not a violation of human rights? How can a permanent member of the UN Security Council collaborate with disgruntled and dismissed exile politicians in order to engage in subversive actions aimed at destroying life, property and trade which includes denying medicine and essential commodities to innocent people? All this is a violation of human rights.

These are matters which should be taken to the commission of human rights. Since this is also a threat to peace in our region, I should appreciate it if you bring this matter to the attention of the president of the Security Council.

This is a clear example to show that when Britain and U.S.A. pretend to be searching for peace in Rhodesia and the Middle East, they are only trying to deceive us. We have documentary evidence which shows that their talk of majority rule in Rhodesia is meaningless. They are deceiving the Egyptians, the Arab world, including Palestine and the whole world. What U.S.A. and Britain want is bloodshed like the crimes they committed in Southeast Asia, including Japan, during the last war and Northern Ireland.

My policy is clear as contained in my New Year message which is peace, love, unity and reconciliation.

I have good relations with my neighbors. As for Tanzania, although we (?know of the) small subversive movement, it is clear from Obote's statement on the BBC that it is Obote and his exiles who want bloodshed. He is responsible for confusing Tanzania as well as for the fall of the East African Community.

Finally, it must be clearly stated that although we are seeking only peace and understanding with everybody, we are ready to defend ourselves very effectively.

Accept Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Copies of the message went to the Libyan head of state, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; for the information of OAU Council of Ministers; President Tito of Yugoslavia; the secretary general of the OAU and the secretary general of the Arab League. Copies also went to friendly countries like China and the Soviet Union which are permanent members of the UN Security Council.

ANGOLA

FOREIGN MINISTER GRANTS INTERVIEW TO TANJUG

AU241447Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 78 p 3 AU

[Report on interview granted by Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Angola, to Silvija Luks, TANJUG correspondent in Luanda--specially for VJESNIK--no place or date given]

[Text] Luanda--"Nonalinement, cooperation with progressive and socialist countries, a policy of good neighborliness,and support for the liberation movements of southern Africa--these are the basic principles of Angolan foreign policy," Paulo Jorge, minister of external affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, said in an interview granted to Silvija Luks, TANJUG correspondent in Luanda.

"We have banned foreign military bases on our territory, we do not belong to any military bloc, we adhere to the principle of peaceful coexistence and we pursue a policy of actual independence, that is, an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist policy. Viewed in this light, we approach the nonalined movement as an important instrument for preserving our own independence," the Angolan foreign minister said. In the same context, he emphasized that a strengthening of nonalinement and the fact that it is spreading are a logical consequence of the stubborn efforts of the imperialist forces to dominate the small peoples and to exploit the developing countries.

Relations With Cuba and the USSR

Paulo Jorge further said that Angola had signed treaties of friendship with all socialist countries and with many progressive countries of Africa, but that this did not prevent it from establisning good relations with the capitalist countries and "the most diverse possible political systems."

"What the American and a part of the European press has written about us and our nonalined policy (in which they doubt) is only a manifestation of their own interests, which are different from the Angolan people's interests." Praising, in this context, the Cuban assistance to Angola in the difficult days of the revolution as well as the assistance of the USSR and some African countries, he said that the current opposition of certain countries to the presence of foreigners in his country represented an interference in Angola's internal affairs. "The Cubans," he said, "will remain in Angola as long as the Angolan Government and people consider this necessary to consolidate our army, defense and the development of other areas, in which, for the time being, Angola has a shortage of its own cadres."

"What right, what moral standing do the American Government and some European governments have to demand the departure of our Cuban friends from Angola--on the basis of which principle--when it is a generally known truth that American troops are now stationed in many countries. We have the same right and the same moral standing or rather an even greater one, to demand the withdrawal of the American troops from the FRG or Italy."

Threatened Borders

Minister Jorge particularly stressed that the racist Republic of South Africa is constantly threatening Angola's freedom and revolution from its bases in Namibia, but he resolutely rejected any possibility that his government should, in the interests of peace on its southern borders, enter into any kind of diplomatic contact with the government in Pretoria. "Until the South African people, I repeat, people--this means the black majority--is in power, any diplomatic contact at all with Vorster's government is ruled out," Minister Paulo said.

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Discussing Angola's "complete and unreserved" support for the Namibian liberation movement, SWAPO, the Angolan foreign minister stressed that in its [illegible] the State it illegally occupied as early as in 1915, the racist Republic of South Africa is now training and supplying military equipment to Jonas Savimbi's treacherous movement, UNITA, whose mercenaries are constantly attacking Angolan territory and massacring innocent people.

Asked what Angola's attitude toward Namibia would be in the event SWAPO is not the force that takes over power once this country is independent, Minister Jorge stresses: "I am convinced that SWAPO will, nevertheless, be the protagonist of sovereignty in Namibia. However, if a neocolonialist government comes to power as a result of the influence of certain powers, then Angola will review the situation and adopt a position in accordance with the principles of international behavior, which must be respected when the relations between sovereign states are involved. Therefore, if, despite the many years of struggle and suffering, the people of Namibia consider that, once the independence has been gained, some other solution would be better than the one offered by SWAPO, I see no reason why we, the Angolans, should interfere in their internal affairs."

In reply to the question where the talks on normalizing relations between Angola and neighboring Zaire, which began long ago, got stuck, the Angolan foreign minister says:

"We cannot consider the desire for a normalizing of relations as sincere so long as the quisling movements FNLA, UNITA and FLEC enjoy Zaire's support and until they cease launching their armed attacks on the Angolan population from bases located within territory of this country. A ban on the activity of movement is the condition Mobutu's government must implement if it has good neighborly relations with the People's Republic of Angola at heart."

Relations With Yugoslavia

The head of Angola's diplomacy appraised the relations with Yugoslavia as "excellent" and added that these relations are "a logical continuation of the old friendship dating as far back as the period of the Angolan liberation struggle." As Minister Jorge said, cooperation between the two countries is moving "along an ascending line" and "is advancing in various fields."

He also expressed his pleasure that the ministerial conference of nonalined countries will be held this summer in Belgrade, that is, as he put it, "the capital of country that is a proven and steadfast friend of the MPLA and the Angolan people and whose role within the movement of nonalined countries has been extraordinarily important from the beginning."

Speaking at the conclusion of the interview about possibilities for a new, larger aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, Minister Paulo Jorge said:

"We know well that imperialism will not and cannot accept kindly the defeat it has suffered in Angola just as it will not reconcile itself to our definite orientation to socialism either. We are convinced that the imperialist forces will continue their maneuvers and their planning of aggression with the aim of destabilizing our revolutionary regime and of preventing Angola's consolidation as an important base for the liberation of other peoples of southern Africa. Therefore, we do not exclude the possibility that the imperialist forces might attack us again sooner or later. But they should know that, whenever they try, they will encounter here strong people who are determined to defend and preserve the achievements of their revolution with all their forces and to the last drop of their blood."

DO NASCIMENTO RETURNS FROM 3-COUNTRY TRIP

LD271130Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento returned to the People's Republic of Angola yesterday after visiting Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verda and Guinea-Bissau. During his tour Do Nascimento contacted the leaders of these three countries and signed a number of cooperation agreements with them.

FLEC MOVEMENT CLAIMS EXECUTION OF CUBAN SOLDIERS

LD011017Y London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Mar 78 p 36 LD

[Article by Helen Gibson in Lisbon: "Anti-Marxists Execute Cubans in Angola"]

[Text] An anti-Marxist guerrilla movement in Angola claimed it executed 139 Cuban soldiers yesterday to show its solidarity with the anti-Soviet forces fighting in the Horn of Africa.

A spokesman for the Cabindan Enclave Liberation Front (FLEC) said that the Cubans were among more than 300 soldiers captured in fighting with Angola's Marxist MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government who were shot after several warnings to the MPLA.

"From this day on FLEC does not have any prisoners," the spokesman said. "We have received confirmation from our executive committee that the shootings have been carried out."

He said the executions followed talks with the Eritrean guerrrillas in Ethiopia who confirmed that Cuba was stripping Angola of combat veterans to fight in Ethiopia.

Doubling Forces

"They said the Cubans are doubling their forces in Ethiopia and replacing them with inexperienced troops in Angola," the spokesman said. "If this continues, we believe the MPLA will not be able to hold out more than five weeks."

The FNLA (Angolan Popular Liberation Front) was fighting Cubans about 60 miles north of Luanda, and UNITA (Union for Angolan Total Independence) had won a big victory in the south.

Western estimates put Cuban troops in Angola at 23,000 of whom 4,000 to 5,000 are technical advisers, and say 10,000 to 11,000 Cubans are now deployed in Ethiopia.

Deportations to Cuba

The FLEC spokesman said that FLEC gave the MPLA plenty of warning about the executions, demanding release of several thousand prisoners held by the government in return for lifting the death penalty on MPLA and Cuban captives. FLEC had also demanded an end to deportations of Cabindans to Cuba.

"We know for sure that at least 800 Cabindan men, women and children have been forced to go to Cuba," the spokesman said. "I have no exact knowledge of what is happening to them there, although we have heard stories of re-education centres."

BOTSWANA

15 SOLDIERS KILLED IN CLASH WITH RHODESIAN TROOPS

TA281617Y Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 28 Feb 78 TA

[Text] Gaborone, Botswana, Feb 28 (AFP)--Fifteen Botswana soldiers were killed and eight others wounded in a clash last night with Rhodesian troops, an official spokesman announced today.

He said a 30-man patrol of the Botswana defense force in 3 landrovers were ambushed by Rhodesian security forces near Lesoma, in the Kazungula region where the borders of Botswana, Rhodesia, Zambia and Namibia (South-West Africa) meet.

It was the bloodiest clash since Rhodesia's nationalist guerrilla war overflowed into Botswana and the first in which the country's regular troops have died.

In Salisbury, however, a military communique said today that the clash occurred during a "hot pursuit" raid into Botswana against guerrillas. Rhodesian forces broke off the engagement as soon as they realized regular Botswana forces were with the guerrillas, a military high command communique said.

The Rhodesian communique said the guerrillas initially ambushed Rhodesian troops inside their own territory, south of the Kazungula border post.

Botswana defense force chief of staff General Mompati Merafhe today visited the clash scene with his No 2 brigadier, Ian Khama, the son of Botswana head of state Seretse Khama.

The Rhodesian communique said "late yesterday a contact ensued with this terrorist group, aided by elements of the Botswana Defense Force. Once it became apparent that the group opposing the Rhodesian Security Forces included members of the Botswana Defense Force, the action was broken off and the security forces returned to Rhodesia."

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO, CPSU DELEGATIONS BEGIN TALKS IN MAPUTO

LD211958Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] Talks began today between delegations from FRELIMO and the CPSU at party national headquarters in Maputo. The delegations are headed respectively by Jose Oscar Monteiro, secretary of the Central Committee for party organization, and (Vlasov Aleksey Vladimirovich), candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The talks aim to consolidate the relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the two parties and peoples, relations which date from the armed national liberation struggle. They will also permit an exchange of experiences between the two parties engaged in the construction of the socialist society and in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The Soviet delegation has been in Maputo since yesterday and will stay in our country for a few days, during which it will have the chance to see the real situation of our people.

CUBAN FISHING INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD232032Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 23 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Text] A delegation from the Socialist Republic of Cuba, led by Anibal Velaz Suarez, minister of the fishing industry, arrived in our country today.

The delegation is in our country to establish contacts with the Mozambique Government in the fishing sector.

Speaking to the press, Velaz said that he hopes that contacts in this field will be successful, since Mozambique has big fishing potentials.

The Cuban delegation also includes Aldo Margolles, deputy minister of the fishing industry. The delegation was welcomed by Mario Machungo, minister of commerce and industry, and by Sergio (Bazunco), national director of fisheries.

RHODESIA

SECURITY FORCES FOLLOW TERRORISTS INTO BOTSWANA

LD011004Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] Combined operations headquarters reports that Security forces have killed eight terrorists and 10 terrorist collaborators. One of the dead terrorists has been identified as a sectoral political commissar. Three tribesmen have been killed in terrorist-initiated crossfire and four tribesmen have been murdered by terrorist gangs in the operational areas. One of these four was bayoneted to death and another was shot 50 times by his terrorist murderers. A stock theif found slaughtering cattle by a police antistock theft unit was shot dead when he attempted to evade arrest by absconding.

An earlier communique issued by combined operations headquarters reported that yesterday morning security forces on the Rhodesian side of the Rhodesia-Botswana border south of Kazungula were ambushed by terrorists. Some members of the security forces were wounded, and a follow-up operation was launched into Botswana. The security forces withdrew when contact was made, once it became apparent that the terrorist group was being aided by members of the Botswana Defense Force.

Foreign Minister's Comments

LD011006Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD/CA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr P.K. Van der Byl, has commented on Botswana's version of the incident in which Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army [ZIPRA] terrorists and members of the Botswana Defense Force were killed by Rhodesian Security Forces, after a terrorist ambush which had taken place inside Rhodesia. Mr Van der Byl said the incident was the result of a follow-up operation on the tracks of a gang of terrorists who had entered Rhodesia and attacked and wounded members of the security forces. When contact was made with the terrorists during the operation members of the Botswana Defense Force were intermingled with the terrorists and despite denials by the Botswana Government to the contrary were actively assisting the terrorists. Mr Van der Byl said the fact that members of the Botswana Defense Force might have been killed or injured by Rhodesian Security Forces was entirely due to them involving themselves with the terrorists who are attacking civilian and military targets within Rhodesia. The minister added that no blame therefore can be leveled at the Rhodesian Security Forces.

Communique Issued

PA2812210Y Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 28 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, Feb 28 (AFP)--Rhodesian troops broke off a "hot pursuit" engagement inside neighboring Botswana yesterday when they discovered regular Botswana Defense Forces were aiding Rhodesian black nationalist guerrillas, a military high command communique said here today.

The communique said the guerrillas initially ambushed Rhodesian troops inside their own territory south of the Kazungula border post, wounding some of the Salisbury forces.

"As [word indistinct], of this action, a follow-up operation was mounted on the tracks of the terrorists responsible which led into Botswana," the communique said.

"Late yesterday afternoon a contact ensued in Botswana with this terrorist group, aided by elements of the Botswana Defence Force. Once it became apparent that the group opposing the Rhodesian Security Forces (?were) members of the Botswana Defence (?Force), the action was broken off and the security forces returned to Rhodesia," it said.

Botswana reports said Rhodesian forces ambushed an armed forces patrol inside Botswana in the Kazungula area, killing several men.

FIRE EXCHANGED WITH MOZAMBIQUE ARMED FORCES

PA201600Y Paris AFP in English 1529 GMT 20 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, Feb 20 (AFP)--Rhodesian and Mozambique forces today exchanged fire over the border between the countries with no casualties recorded on the Rhodesian side, according to an official communique here today.

The communique said Rhodesian forces neutralised the fire from Mozambique which started at 8 am local time when artillery fire from the Mozambique town of Espungabera pounded Rhodesian positions in the southeast Mount (?Seliqda) area.

The communique said the security forces came under fire while working on a routine fence construction program. The exchange over the border comes a week after Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith announced he had reached an internal settlement with the three main black leaders inside the country.

During 1976, a tense situation developed along this same stretch of border, a high farming area, during a confrontation between Rhodesian and Mozambique troops.

POLITICIANS OF ALL PARTIES SEE TERRORISTS AS FOE

LD171516Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] An English writer once said that democracy is like a raft in a rough sea--it cannot sink, but one always has wet feet. This is a good description to remember in times like these when citizens and politicians alike are thinking what can be learned from terrorist attacks against the state. Since civilization was first brought to this country a social, legal, administrative and fiscal system has been built up step by step, a system whose answer to the primitive past is far-reaching individual freedoms.

The task with which we are all faced today, black and white alike, is to maintain and defend this system. And the dangers cannot be underestimated. In the past few years terrorists have claimed scores of victims. Scores more have narrowly escaped murder. Although there are relatively few hard-core terrorists, they have left a bloody trail.

Let's keep in the foreground of our minds that their main objective is a frontal attack on the state, against the citizens' confidence in the state, against the scale of values of Rhodesian society and against the basic consensus of opinion of intellectual and political forces. The terrorists' aim is to destroy the intrinsic moral values of the individual by employing the destruction of human rights as a weapon.

Such murders are not an historic vanguard who have taken upon themselves the task of removing an unbearable burden from the shoulders of the citizens. All but an ignorant and blinkered minority know very well why they support the Rhodesian state. This is reflected by the preparedness of the political parties to cooperate closely in fighting terrorism, and by the impressive demonstrations of sympathy for the victims of terrorism by the population.

A society such as ours must be prepared to face harsh and unjust criticism, but it must firmly refute and counter all attacks on human dignity and humane social order, [words indistinct] strategies for conquering such attacks, and one can expect differences of opinion concerning the best ways of maintaining internal security to abound. One thing, however, that all responsible political opinion will eschew is that the battle against terrorism should be paid for with the loss of constitutionality. (Methods of) defense are constantly being improved, and the range of measures extends from strengthening the security forces to stringent action against those found guilty of giving succor to terrorists.

The terrorist threat has also had an effect they certainly did not plan. The population is presenting an increasingly common front, and the realization is growing that that state is more than just a fair weather friendship. That all politicians acted together yesterday in a time of crisis, regardless of political party, has contributed considerably to this realization. Discussions concerning causes of terrorism will continue against this background, as might be expected of a vital democracy not paralyzed by fear and worry. It is encouraging to note that more and more states all over the world have come to realize that the terrorists, whether in Rhodesia or abroad, are not attacking this or that form of social order, but every form.

SOUTH AFRICA

VORSTER DEMANDS WEST REPLY TO SWAPO STATEMENT

LD281210Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1000 GMT 28 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Cape Town--Mr John Vorster, the prime minister, has called on the West to reply to the statement [of] SWAPO leader Mr Sam Nujoma, that he is not interested in majority rule for South-West Africa.

Mr Vorster said in an interview yesterday that Mr Nujoma, whom he has in the past called an "adventurer," confirmed South Africa's suspicions and its accusations against SWAPO.

He was reacting to a television statement at the weekend by the SWAPO president, who was a central figure in the recent New York "proximity" talks on the future independence of the territory.

Mr Nujoma's statement is likely to embarrass the Western powers who have insisted that there can be no internationally acceptable independence agreement without SWAPO participation in elections.

It comes shortly after Mr Don Mchenry, deputy United States ambassador to the United Nations and leading spokesman for the Western "big five" in the settlement talks, said it might have been a mistake to recognize SWAPO as the sole representative of the South-West African people.

Mr Vorster's reaction to questions on the statement yesterday was short and sharp.

"He has let the cat out of the bag and he has now confirmed what we have always suspected and what we have accused SWAPO of," Mr Vorster said. "He has made it clear that he is not really interested in the welfare of the people but only in SWAPO's revolutionary doctrines for the sake of power over the territory and its peoples.

"Now that Nujoma has spoken, the Western powers must obviously reply. Until such reply is received I am not prepared to comment further."

The "MAIL" African bureau reports from Windhoek that South-West Africa's administrator-general, Mr Justice M.T. Steyn, yesterday called on SWAPO to clarify its elections position as soon as possible.

FORCES PURSUE TERRORISTS ACROSS ANGOLA BORDER

LD222310Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

[Text] South African security forces have killed at least 10 terrorists and wounded several others in followup operations after Sunday's incident in the operational area in which two soldiers died. Defense headquarters says in a statement issued in Pretoria that the followup operations was immediately undertaken on the Ovambo side of the border. During the operation contact was made on more than one occasion with the terrorists, who fled towards the border in a densely bushed area.

In the statement it is pointed out that the South African defense minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has already made earnest appeals to the Angolan Government not to place its military bases in southern Angola at the disposal of terrorists. Actions by terrorists necessitated the execution of a hot-pursuit operation on the Angolan side of the border last week.

PAPER SAYS SOVIETS, CUBANS INCREASE IN MOZAMBIQUE

PA220441Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0027 GMT 22 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Johannesburg, 21 Feb (AFP)--The South African newspaper VADERLAND said here today that Cuban troops and Soviet advisers are arriving in Mozambique in increasing numbers "undoubtedly to prepare an offensive against Rhodesia."

The newspaper, which cites an anonymous "witness" in Maputo, reports that almost 500 Cuban soldiers and pilots and 300 Soviet personnel are already in Mozambique.

Citing Western sources in Mozambique, the newspaper also states that the Soviet base at Nacala "is on the verge of becoming the largest air force base in East Africa."

The newspaper adds that the Soviet Union is building a new air base north of Beira, the second most important Mozambique city. It indicates that Mozambique currently has 30 MIG-21 airplanes piloted by Cubans.

The newspaper concludes by stating that the development of those air bases "signifies the preparation of a large-scale offensive against Rhodesia in which Soviet and Cuban personnel will play an important role."

RADIO SETS SWING IN FAVOR OF RHODESIA SETTLEMENT

LD27/1817Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Feb 78 LD

[Station commentary; "On Rhodesia--The International Swing Towards Moderation"]

[Text] Rhodesia's steady and persistent endeavors towards a sincere and generally beneficial solution to her problems seems to be paying dividends. The dividends in this case amount to a slow but sure surge in the undercurrent of public and even possibly official sentiment regarding the moderate line of an internal settlement in Rhodesia.

Probably the most dramatic impact comes from the Organization of African Unity's ministerial council meeting in Tripoli. Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council is on record as (?revealing) that more and more OAU member states are backing the Rhodesian settlement attempt. In fact, a council spokesman, London-based lawyer Mr Byron Hove, says he found during his discussions with various delegates at the Tripoli conference that only 8 of the 49 member states are completely in favor of dismissing the Salisbury talks and giving exclusive support to the Patriotic Front.

The most direct and official evidence of African willingness to at least wait and see what happens in Salisbury came from Nigeria, which proposed at Tripoli that resolutions on Rhodesia be deferred until the OAU summit in Sudan in July.

Clearly, despite the fact that the OAU Council of Ministers has approved a resolution describing the Rhodesian internal settlement talks as fraudulent, there is a growing African realization behind the scenes that they should be given a chance. Equally encouraging is the sharp swing in the American media toward a more balanced and realistic approach towards the Rhodesian internal settlement drive. In the last week alone the Chicago TRIBUNE has said the Salisbury agreement does offer at least hope of success and poses the question: Surely it is time to change course? The Washington STAR said an internal agreement would demand at least openmindedness on our part. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR made the point that in the event of open elections in Rhodesia there could no longer be any residue of consideration for blacks having to fight their way into power by the gun, and the New York TIMES warned that the United States could not appear a spoiler of the Salisbury agreement.

It must be remembered that every word spoken in favor of giving the internal settlement a chance is a word against the militant Patriotic Front's policy, so, with the actual signing of an internal settlement agreement expected in Salisbury this week, it should well have a far more favorable international reception than one might have thought--favorable at the expense of the militant image of the Patriotic Front.

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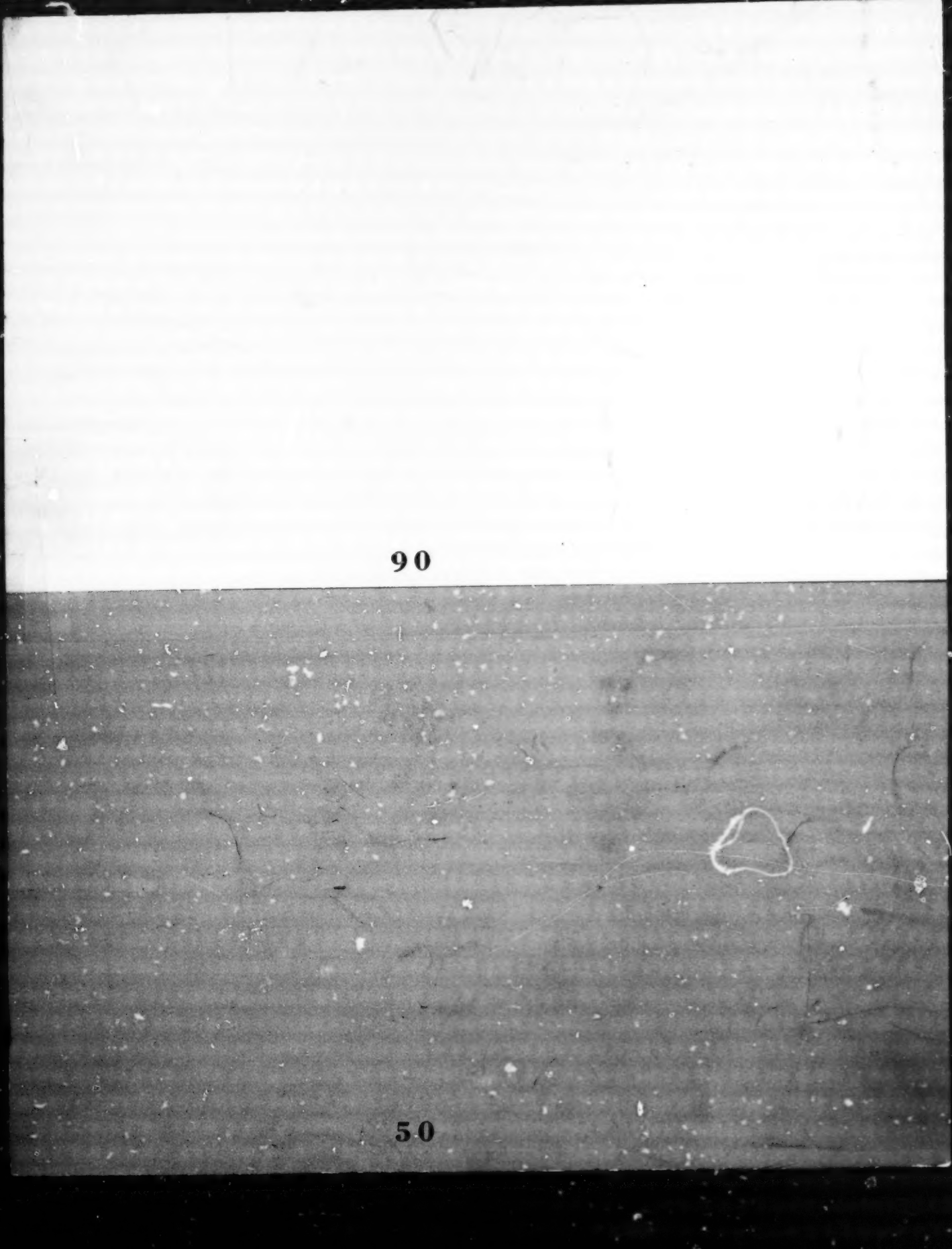
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